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Estimation of Ventilation rates for General Gravity Ventilator

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As a natural ventilation strategy, general gravity ventilators can be installed on the roof of an industrial building. Gravity ventilators allow the escape of the warm air and air contaminants due to both(either) buoyancy and(or) convection. Unfortunately, the appropriate design data for this type of ventilator could not be found except for the design data in commercial catalogues in which there is no scientific reference. In this study, the ventilation rates of gravity ventilator were thus evaluated for the several design parameters, i.e. 1) wind direction, 2) wind speed and 3) temperature differences between the exterior and interior of a building. A commercially available CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics) package was used to estimate the ventilation rates numerically. The factorial combinations of 3 parameters (3 wind directions, 6 wind speeds and 5 tempe-

perature differences) which are 90 cases in total, were simulated. The ventilation performance were enhanced as 1) the wind direction is close to the longitudinal direction of industrial building, 2) wind speed increases, and 3) the temperature difference between the exterior and interior of a building increases. In addition, the temperature difference is the dominant factor in the lower wind speed (0 ~ 1m/s) while the wind speed is in the higher wind speed (2.5 ~ 10m/s). As a result of comparing the simulation data with the data presented in the commercial catalogues, the commercial data were overestimated. Further study is under way.

Key Words : Natural ventilation, Gravity ventilator, Computational Fluid Dynamics

가 (Dilution ventilation) 가 (Roof fan) 가 (Mechanical ventilation) , (Natural ventilation) (Displacement ventilation)

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Table 1. The dimensions of general gravity ventilator

(mm)

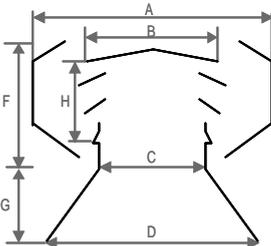
	C	600	750	900	1000	1200	1500
	A	1440	1800	2160	2400	2880	3600
	B	760	950	1130	1260	1500	1900
	C	600	750	900	1000	1200	1500
	D	1200	1500	1800	2000	2400	3000
	E	100	150	150	200	200	200
	F	900	1120	1350	1500	1800	2200
	G	370	460	560	620	740	930
	H	450	560	670	750	900	1120

Table 2 Ventilation rates of general gravity ventilator

Temperature differences between indoor and outdoor()	Installation height from the ground (m)	Flow rates per unit area(m ³ /min/m ²)			
		Wind speed(m/s)			
		0	1	2	3
5	5	35.6	42.0	59.1	79.3
	10	50.4	55.7	69.0	86.9
	15	61.7	66.1	77.6	93.9
	20	71.3	75.2	85.5	100.4
	25	79.6	82.2	92.6	106.5
	30	87.3	90.4	99.0	112.3
10	5	48.5	54.0	67.6	85.8
	10	68.6	72.5	83.3	98.6
	15	84.0	87.3	96.3	109.8
	20	97.0	99.8	107.8	120.0
	25	108.3	111.0	118.1	129.5
	30	118.8	121.0	127.8	138.3

(Godish, 1989 ;
Awbi, 1991 ; Boulard et al., 1996 ; Ayad,
1999), (Teitel and Tanny, 1999
; Papakonstantinou et al., 2000),
(Guohui, 2000 ; Mistriotis
et al., 1997)

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Table 1 2

(Sungsan enginee-

ring, ventilator manufacturing catalog).

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Figure 1 Figure 2

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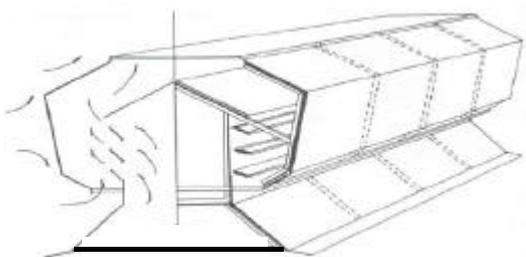


Figure 1. Schematic of general gravity ventilator



Figure 2. General gravity ventilator installed in a tire manufacturing company

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가
(CFD : Computational Fluid Dynamics)

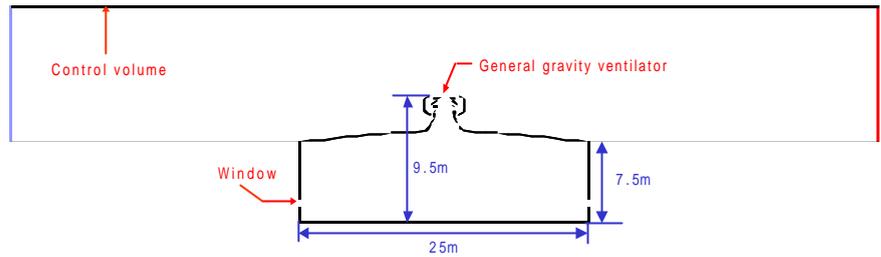


Figure 3. Domain and control volume of CFD model

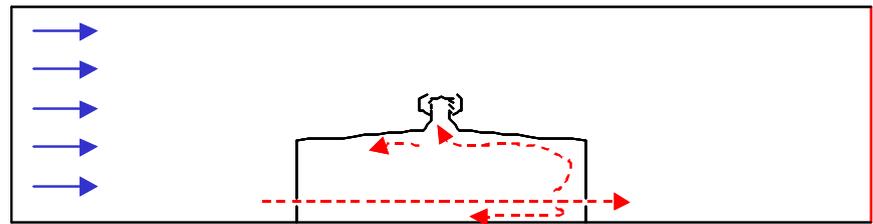


Figure 4. Control volume with windows being included

50m×25m×7.5m

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(Patankar, 1980 ;
Dunnett, 1994 ; Varley et al., 1997 ;
Kulmala, 1997 ; Lu et al., 1997 ; Xue and
Shu, 1999).

(Stratification)

11 ~ 13m

7.5m

가

가

가

1/20 ()
51 2) 50m×25m
1/20 62.5m²
(Control volume)

가

Table 3

가가

가

2.

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

가 가

, Table 4

1.

Table 3. Numerical conditions tested in this study

Variables	Conditions
Temperature difference between indoor and outdoor()	0, 5, 10, 15, 20
Wind speed(m/s)	0, 1, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10
Wind direction(degree)	0, 45, 90

Figure 3

(L×W×H)

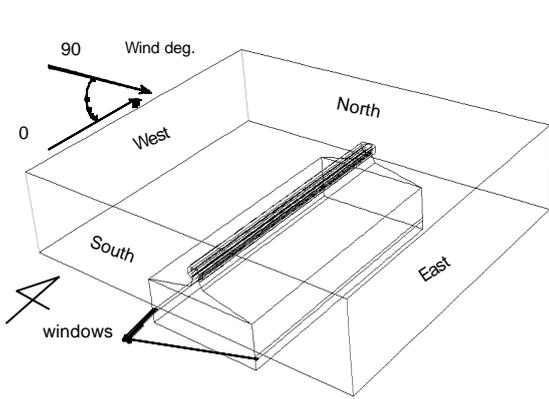


Figure 5. Boundary conditions for numerical simulation

SIMPLE 4.
 (Semi-Implicit Method Pressure-Linked Equations)
 function)
 (Under-relaxation)

(Fixed velocity),
 (Fixed pressure)
 (Residual), $R \times 10^{-3}$

$$\max |u^{n+1} - u^n| < 10^{-3} \quad (1)$$

(Temperature boundary condition)

153,469 (Tetrahedron)
 (Unstructured grids)

Figure 6

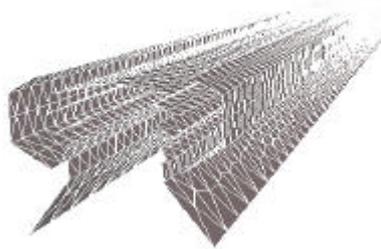


Figure 6. Schematic diagram and mesh generation of gravity ventilator

3.
 FLUENT 5.5 (Fluent inc., 1998)
 (Finite-volume method)
 (Upwind differencing scheme)

Figure 7
 (neck) 0.2m
 0.5m 700
 $(m^3/min/m^2)$

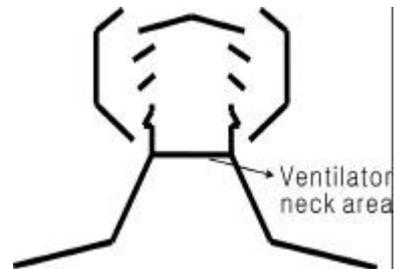


Figure 7. Velocity measurement point on the ventilator neck for the estimation of flow rates

Table 4. Boundary conditions used in this study

Wind incidence angle(°)	Boundary conditions				
	North wall	East wall	South wall	West wall	Windows
0	Thin wall	Fixed velocity	Thin wall	Fixed pressure	Fixed pressure, Temperature
45	Fixed velocity	Fixed velocity	Fixed pressure	Fixed pressure	
90	Fixed pressure	Thin wall	Fixed velocity	Thin wall	

1. 가 Figure 9
 가 (0deg), Figure 10
 가 (90deg)
 Table 5 (Riskowski et al., 1998) Figure 9 Figure 10
 가 (Windward,) 가 가
 Figure 8 가 5 (Leeward,) 가
 가 2.5m/s 가
 가 , 2.5m/s

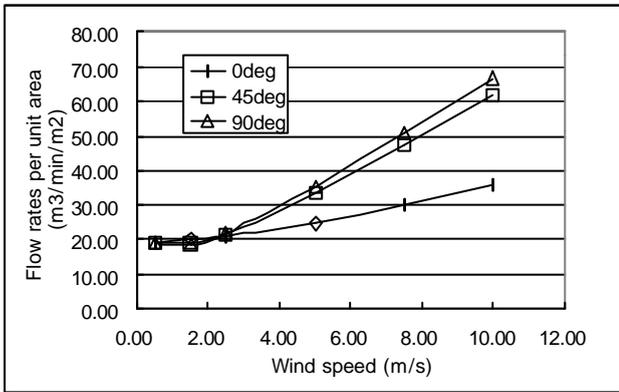


Figure 8. Ventilation rates with different wind directions and speeds($\Delta T = 5^{\circ}C$)

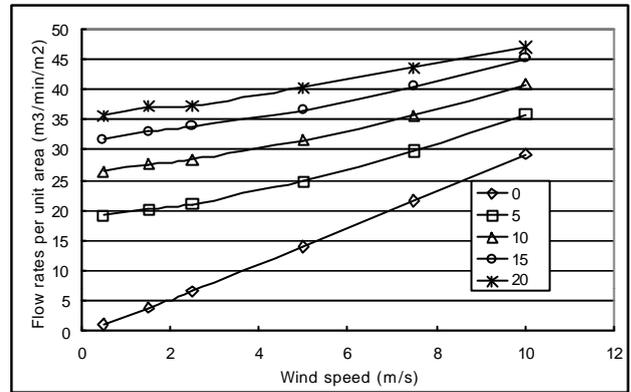


Figure 9. Ventilation rates with different wind speeds and temperature differences when wind is blowing parallel to the longitudinal direction of the building

Table 5. Calculated ventilation rates of general gravity ventilator with various conditions

(m³/min/m²)

Wind direction (deg)	Temperature difference between indoor and outdoor()	Wind speed(m/s)					
		0.5	1.5	2.5	5	7.5	10
0	0	1.1	3.8	6.6	13.9	21.5	29.1
	5	19.1	20.0	20.9	24.7	29.7	35.8
	10	26.2	27.6	28.3	31.4	35.7	40.7
	15	31.5	33.0	33.8	36.4	40.4	45.1
	20	35.6	37.0	37.3	40.2	43.5	47.0
45	0	2.9	8.9	15.0	30.1	45.2	60.4
	5	19.2	19.2	21.3	33.3	47.4	61.6
	10	26.6	27.0	27.0	36.2	49.1	62.9
	15	31.8	32.6	32.3	38.8	50.7	64.3
	20	36.1	37.1	36.9	41.2	52.2	65.2
90	0	3.2	9.7	16.3	32.7	49.2	65.6
	5	19.0	18.3	21.8	35.5	51.0	66.8
	10	26.6	25.7	26.5	38.0	52.5	67.6
	15	29.7	31.3	30.5	40.3	53.8	68.4
	20	36.0	36.2	34.7	42.1	55.1	69.5

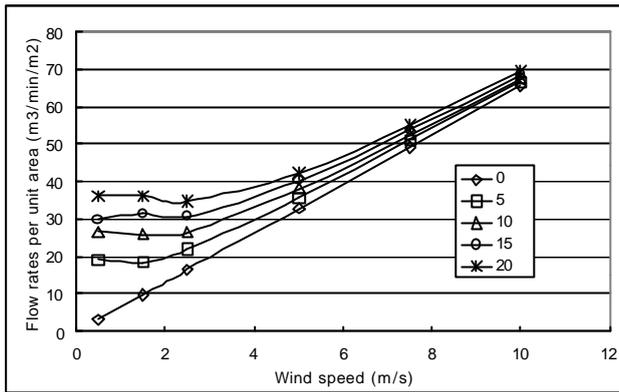


Figure 10. Ventilation rates with different wind speeds and temperature differences when wind is blowing perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the building

가 3m/s
가
3m/s
가

2.

가

가

가

(Lu et

7.5m

(m)가 10m

가 10m

SPSS 10.0k (P < 0.05)

(One-way

2m/s

Figure 11

0m/s

, Figure 12

1.5m/s

가

ANOVA)

)

가

5, 10, 15

Table 6

. Table 6

(Papadakis et al., 1996 ; Mistriotis et

(1- /

al., 1997)

)x100

가 (P < 0.05)

0.5m/s

Table 7 1 (2000)

가

Table 6. The result of one-way analysis of variance for independent variable

Independent variable	45 deg				90 deg			
	Low wind speed (0 ~ 1.5m/s)		High wind speed (2.5 ~ 10m/s)		Low wind speed (0 ~ 1.5m/s)		High wind speed (2.5 ~ 10m/s)	
	T	WS	T	WS	T	WS	T	WS
Significance level, P	.000	.840	.871	.000	.000	.862	.953	.000

1) T : Temperature difference between indoor and outdoor

2) WS : Wind speed

3) Significance level P=0.05

Table 7. Average wind speed(m/s) of industrial cities for last year(2000)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Daegu	2.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2
Ulsan	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
Masan	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.3
Yeosu	5.9	5.7	4.9	4.8	3.8	2.9	3.8	3.1	5.6	4.4	5.0	4.0	4.5
Suwon	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.7

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